Has Declared an Armistice, but Cuba Has Not: It Takes Two to Agree.

OFFICIALS

T IS GENERAL LEE'S VIEW OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

BLANCO GUILTLESS.

THE SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE FOR AN HOUR.

Says That, in His Opinion, There Is No Room to Doubt the Maine Was Destroyed With the Cognizance of Span-

ish Officers.

Washington, April 12.-Consul General Lee was before the senate committee on foreign relations for an hour late to-day. He talked freely with the committee in regard to conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that, in his opinion, there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the

"I mean the Spanish officials," he re-"but not General Blanco, I think some of the officials were cognizant of the

General Lee said that he had no knowl edge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor.

The consul general did not arrive at the capitol until 5 o'clock. He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the 100 or 200 people who had congregated on the nmittee on foreign relations, he gnized and given a hearty hand-He responded with a bow and smile and hastened into the committee

LANDING TROOPS IN CUBA. A Large Number Would Be Necessary to Prevent Rioting in the

Island.

Key West, Fla., April 12.-Great interest is felt here in the preparation made by the government officials to land troops in Cuba should such a step become necessary. An officer of high rank with the fleet, when questioned on the subject to-day, said that, while he was not aware of any such arrangements having been made, he presumed the necessary steps in that direction had been taken. He added that the fleet itself could not transport a sufficient number of men to make an efficient landing party. Therefore, transports must be provided, as it will be necessary to disemark a strong force of troops in Cuba, failing which the first few shots fired are to be the signal for rioting in the city of Havana and elsewhere, notably in provinces of Matanzas and Pinar del Rio, in which case many lives will be sac-

A Spaniard of position said to an Englishman, just before the latter left Havana on Saturday last: "As soon as the certainty of war is known here, there surely will be such a demonstration as Havana has never known before. I dread to think of the consequences to life and property. Many of the volunteers are mere lads of 13 or 14 years of age. They have never handled rifles until recently, and they have no idea. how to handle them properly. These boys, even if they wanted to do so, could not keep their rifles out of the hands of the rebels. The government cannot furnish protection, and we shall be fortunate if

FOR RAISING WAR REVENUE. Republican Members of Wave and Means Committee Have Agreed

Washington, April 12.-The Republican members of the ways and means committee have agreed upon a plan for raising with Spain. The plan will raise more than \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually, and thus distributed:

on a Measure.

Additional tax on beer of \$1 per barrel. Flank stamp tax on the lines of the law of

1866, estimated to yield \$20,000,000, A duty of 5c per pound on coffee and 10c per pound on tea, and a like amount of internal tax on stocks of coffee and tea

on hand in the United States, estimated to wield \$28,000,000. Additional tax on tobacco, expected to vield 5th are on

The committee also agreed to authorize the issuing of \$60,000,000 bonds. These bonds are to be offered for sale at all postoffices in the United States, in amounts of \$50 each, making a great popular loan to be absorbed by the people to cover emergencies, the secretary of the treasury will be authorized to issue treasury certificates, These certificates or debentures are to be used to pay running expenses when the do not meet the expenditures. These preparations are distinctly wa measures, and would be put in operation only should war occur.

BAND TO BE TAKEN ALONG. If Missouri Militia Goes to War the Musicians Will Go, Too, Says.

Colonel Caffee. edalia, Mo., April 12.-(Special.) Emil Dorn, chief musician of the Second regi-ment, N. G. M., received a telegram to-day from Colonel Caffee which settles the or will not be required to accompany the is declared. Colonel Caffee says if the regiment is ordered out it will be accompanied by the regimental band, together with the twelve members of the trampet corps. All of the musicians reside in Sedalia, and those who were of the opinion that their

services would not be needed are now ar-

ranging their business affairs so they can

leave when called upon, Jefferson City, Mo., April 12.-(Special.) The war department of the state of Misis semi-officially informed that, if the National Guard is called out it will be fully equipped by the United States government, Adjutant General Bell has reeived important telegrams from the war department and others which he declines to make public. Governor Stephens to-day informed the adjutant general to make all preliminary arrangements for war, as far is the laws of the state will permit in times of peace. In the event of a declaration of war, the governor will pledge his personal credit to meet all emergencies, and no special session of the legislature will be called unless grave emergencies arise.

THE POPE'S MEDIATION. Text of the Later Correspondence in Regard to the Armistice

in Cubn. Rome, April 12.-The Osservatre Romano, organ of the Vatican, published to-day the text of documents bearing upon the pope's mediation in the Cuban crisis. They are prefaced by a note saying that the pontiff, 'seeing the imminent danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed his action with the greatest solicitude and entire efficacy in order to avert it and smooth over the obstacles.

Then follows a note, dated April 9, sent by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, to Monsignor Merry del Val. the papal chamberlain, requesting him to inform the papal secretary of state Cardinal Rampolla, so that the latter might communicate it to the pope, that the Spanish government, "in consequence of the ar-dent, noble and repeated urgings of the pope," had decided to order Captain Gen-eral Blanco to "concede immediately a suspension of hostilities for the period which his prudence may deem tit, with the view to prepare for and facilitate peace."

Continuing, the note reads: "While I have the pleasure of thus satisfying the wishes of the reverend pontiff, is also agreeable to me to communicate to your excellency that the ambassadors of the six great powers, in a collective visit, made to me this morning, found their aspirations in harmony with those of the pope, to whom, on this occasion, we recall our previous dispatch, with confidence that will watch with care so that our corresponding just demand may be satisfied, and that the prestige of this Catholic nation may not be diminished."

The Osservatre Romano does not publish the previous despatch mentioned above.

A third document is a dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla to the papal nuncio at Madrid, in which the latter is instructed to communicate to the Spanish government the satisfaction experienced by the pope at the immediate suspension of hostilities, which the pontiff considered "very expedient in order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate the pacification of the island."

The note concludes: "Thank the Spanish government in the ame of the pope, and be good enough to assure it that the pope will not fail to use his influence, where the occasion offers, in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation

After this, the Osservatre Romano prints

"I venture to hope that, with the belo of the Almighty, the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

publication of its series of documents with dispatch from Washington, dated April II, the source of which is not indicated,

"The suspension of hostilities has produced an excellent impression. I have no doubt of the maintenance of peace. We shall have beliecose speeches in congrebut without results. The influence of the sope in obtaining the armistice is fully recognized by the American people, and is hailed with gratitude."

OUR BUILDING WARSHIPS.

several Torpedo Boats Are Almos Completed-No Battleship Nearing Completion.

Washington, April 12.-Commodore Hichborn has issued a statement showing the percentage of completion of the various boats now being built for the navy. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Newport News, are completed to the extent of 57 per cent; the Illinois, at Newport News, 75 per cent; the Alabama, under construction by Cramp & Sons, 46 per cent, and the Wisconsin, at the Union iron works, 354 per cent. The gunboat Princeton, under construction by Dialogue & Son, s 25 per cent completed, and the submarine orpedo boat, Plunger, building at the Columbia iron works, 70 per cent.

The torpedo boat Rowan is completed to he extent of 54 per cent; the Davis, 78 per cent; the Morris, 87 per cent; the Mackenzie, 92 per cent; the McKee, 80 p cent; the Dahlgren, 45 per cent; the Farthe Craven, 38 per cent, and the Stringham,

A BANK'S PATRIOTISM.

Offering Its Services in Floating a Na tional Loan Absolutely Without Charge.

Washington, April 12.-Secretary Gage has received the following letter from Ed-ward E. Poor, president of the National Park bank of New York: "In the event of the government requir-

ing funds for use in the present crisis, the facilities and resources of this bank are hereby offered for that purpose; and should congress authorize an issue of bonds for opular investment, we desire to offer the services of this bank with its 5,000 correspondents in all parts of the country, for the distribution of the bonds to the pe without commission or charge of any

kind." Colored Troops on the Move

St. Paul, April 12.-Four companies of the I wenty-lifth infantry, U. S. A., arrived today over the Great Northern, and will be joined by four other companies coming over the Northern Pacific. As soon as possie after the arrival of the second deachment, the regiment will be transferred the Chicago Great Western, and hurried on to the Chickamanga park camp.

Ammunition From Europe

New York, April 12.-The British steamer Europe, which arrived this morning from London, brought twenty tons of ammunichased abroad for the United States navy The explosives will be landed at the com

Just Married. Best quality joined to lowest prices. This s the wedding we invite you to. Every ustomer gets a piece of the cake. Cere-nony at Wurmser's Great House Furnishis the weiding we invite you to customer gets a piece of the cake mony at Wurmser's Great House I ing establishment, 130 Main street.

Wail paper, latest, cheapest, best. Miller, 1265 Grand.

LEE IN WASHINGTON.

GREETED LIKE A CONQUERING HERO AT THE CAPITAL.

CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

LOSETED WITH THE PRESIDENT FULLY AN HOUR.

Remarkable Demonstrations at the Depot, at the State Department and Wherever the Consul General Appeared-His Rich-

mond Greeting.

Washington, April 12.-Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania station, and when the general stepped from the train he greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds as a rule are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the train the crowd began to gather. It completely filled the station and Sixth street, adjacent on the east, and extended far into Pennsylvania avenue. The general occupied the last car in his train, and when Lee said: it was known that it had reached the station there was a tremendous rush to get a look at him. By the time he was ready to alight, the crowd was so dense about the train that, even with the assistance of a platoon of police, it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the general, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him a bouquet of reses tied together by ribbon of the national colors and bearing a tiny Confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station. On reaching the B street entrance, General Lee entered a state department carriage and was rapidly driven up

the avenue to the state department.

The general has not perceptibly changed earance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed that he will make his wishes con-form to those of the president as to the

length of his stay.

News that General Lee was on his way to the state department spread rapidly, and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing electric went by an General Lee stepped from the dispatch of congratulations sent by the vehicle, and, bowing right and left, Emperor Francis Joseph to the pope, "on hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employes of the big building of his coming, and there was a wild rush for the state department corridor. Clerks left their desks without cave, officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the disci oline of the building was relaxed. rowd lined up in front of the elevator secretary's office.

As the elevator came to a stop and the consul general stepped out, a scene occreat building. Hat in hand, General Lepassed into the corridor, and some one said. 'Now, boys," and three rousing cheen went echoing down the long halls. Then was another outburst, and people poured forth from every room. The cheerng caused intense excitement, and it was ome moments before quiet could be re stored. General Lee bowed to the crowd, and as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office, turned and bowed again, Then the door closed on him and the throng

dispersed. emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage and were quickly driven to the White House. General Lee got another ovation on his way over. At the White House, the party was shown at once to the library, where the chief executive accorded a hearty recep-

tion to the consul general. The only per ons present at the meeting were the president, Secretary Sherman, Assistant ecretary Day and General Lee, Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour, and then returned to the state department. After being with president fully an hour, Judge Day and General Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immenscrowd, augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico when the two came downstairs, and General Lee was give us ovation. As their carriage was being driven away, someone fastened and this was the cause of additional en

Emporia, Va., April 12.-General Lee arose at 8 o'clock in time to catch the first glimpse of Virginia soil. He rested well during the night and when he came out of his room he said: "I feel like a different man. If I only had a good crow behind me I could turn back for Ha-

Richmond, Va., April 12.-Consul Gen eral Fitzhugh Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning in a special train over the Atlantic Coast line. The train re mained at the depot about ten minutes There were at least 10,000 people present, netuding the governor and staff and th Richmond Light infantry Blues. The governer welcomed the consul general, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over and that the time for action had come.

The howitzers fired a salute upon the arrival of the train. The wildest enthu

General Lee, in his speech to the crowd. to whom he was introduced by Governor Tyler, said: "I cannot talk to you now; n fact, this is not the time for time for action, (Cheers.) What you yelling about? Do you want to fight' protracted outburst followed from the wildly gesticulating crowd. The consul's and daughter joined him to ac company him to Washington.

GENERAL LEE SERENADED. Another Remarkable Demonstration in Honor of the Consul General Last Evening.

Washington, April 12.-The ovation that as followed Consul General Fitzhugh Lesince he set foot on American soil on his country."

return from Havana culminated to-night in Washington in what was in many ways one of the most remarkable demonstrations the city has ever seen. From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon, he was surrounded by a cheer-ing crowd that followed him to the state department, and the spectacle of army and officers and government employer

cheering outside the very door of the sec-retary of state was wholly unprecedented in the history of that staid department, At night, the city turned out in thousands when a serenade was given General Lee at his hotel and stood for hours in the street, waiting for a glimpse of him. The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremeditated as that which

had greeted General Lee at the depot and state department. The Marine band had been secured from the barracks, and the Seventy-first Regiment hand under the eadership of Professor Fancuelli, formerly conductor of the Marine band, came over from New York on an afternoon train. The crowd assembled without calling, and by 8 o'clock was 5,000 strong in the streets about the Shoreham hotel, where General Lee was quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 before he appeared on one of the small corner balmies, accompanied by a committee of the Union Veteran Legion and the Confederate Veterans' Association, which was jointly in charge of the affair

The bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and there was a burst of fire-works from the neighboring houses, while mounds of red, white and blue lights flamed at intervals along the street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of flags, The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for General Lee by name and demanding a speech. speech was brief and so much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift. General

"After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days, I can hardly hope to make myself heard over thir great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American where circumstances placed

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells, "That's it!" "That's what you lid!" General Lee continued: "I have to did!" thank you most heartily for this splendld indersement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a life time, and it moves me more than I can put in words." "You can act pretty quick," cried a man

in the crowd, and then someone yelled "War!" "Fight!" and the cheering drowned everything else. "I have not come to talk of war," coninued General Lee, but if war comes, in a few days or in a few years, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a

united people, and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest. "There is one thing in conclusion. I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that New York is ready, as she has been in the

past, to stand by Virginia and, if the tria comes, I can assure to all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York." The speaking and music was followed by score gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell, of Pennsylvania from whose balcony General Lee had made

Prof. Fancuelli was recognized by the crowd, among whom he was popular as leader of the Marine band, and received an enthusiastic reception.

FLED FOR THEIR LIVES. American Officials at Matauxas Reach New York-Threatened by

Spanish Mob. New York, April 12.-The Norweglan steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg arrived this afternoon from Matanzas, bringing thirteen passengers who fled from that port to evade the Spanish mob. The passengers were United States Consul Brice and his staff and their families. Consul Brice said that for three days before leaving Matanzas the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger. His secretary was oboliged to fice for his life, as the mob threatened to drag him through

the streets. During this three days the consul stuck manfully at his post distributing to the starving reconcentrados the supplies from Kansas City that had just arrived in the Utstein.

At 7 p. m., of the 8th instant, he got no tice from Havana to withdraw from his post. The Jarlsberg was the only steamer in port, and Captain Kjerland agreed to take the consul and his party to New York. At 10 o'clock the party embarked, and the steamer immediately sailed. The consul left all his baggage, and none of the party was able to bring away any of their effects. The consul says that the condition of the people is terrible, and that the authorities are making no effort to supply their wants. The party are as follows: Alexander C. Brice, United States consult George C. Brinkerhoff, vice consul; Mrs. Brinkerhoff; Fred Delgado, secretary; Mrs. Delgado; Mr. and Mrs. Presas and tw children, Carlos Teidor, George F. Churchill and Clotilde and Emllia Teidor

VERY SWIFT DISPATCH BOAT. One That Was Purchased in England Recently Reached New York

Yesterday. New York, April 12.-A new dispatch boat which the United States government bought from Yarrows, of England, arrived here to-day on the Minnewaska. Her steering gear is all that is needed to place her in active service, and this will prob ably be adjusted as soon as she is taken of named as yet, is sixty-one feet long and water forward and three feet aft. She is said to be one of the fastest dispatch boats in the world.

DON CARLOS' THREAT.

panish Pretender Will Hold Aloof Only While the Nation's Honor Is Upheld.

London, April 12.-According to a special dispatch from Venice. Don Carlos the prender to the Spanish throne, has declared his intention to "hold aloof from hostile manifestations so long as the Spanish gov ernment upholds the honor of the nation:' otherwise, he will "take the steps he deems necessary to support the dignity of the

Prospect Good for Speedy Congressional Action.

IT MAY COME BEFORE NIGHT

Will Go a Trifle Further Than McKinley's Message.

INDEPENDENCE NOT RECOGNIZED

Ultimate Cuban Independence Demanded, However.

MR. FORAKER'S PLAN FOLLOWED

Both Houses Likely to Pass a Resolution Based on It.

Probable Action of Congress Renders the Situation Most Critical and War Is Regarded as Inevitable - Intervention Is to Be Immedinte.

Washington, April 12.-It was stated late to-night on high authority that an arrangement has been practically effected by which the resolutions may pass both houses to-morrow. It is understood that and senate will confer before the assempose of perfecting an agreement whereby the Foraker resolution will be substituted for the other resolutions. It will be modified by the elimination of the second paragraph, which recognizes Cuban independence, and other slight changes will be made to conform to the decision reached by the committees.

To-night the members of the senate committee believe that the resolution will pass both houses by a practically unanimous vote. It is said that, if necessary, a con tinuous sitting will be had in the senate in order to secure a final action during the legislative day of Wednesday.

The Foraker resolution was as follows: "First-That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free

"Second-That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the repub lic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"Third-That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Fourth-That the president of the United States he and hereby is authorized. empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions in-

The second clause is climinated from the resolution as it is proposed to report it to both houses to-morrow.

Washington, April 12.-The burden of responsibility for the next move in the Spanish crisis having been shifted by the president's message upon the shoulders of congress, the capitol to-day became the storm center, with the foreign affairs committees of the two houses as the foci. The struggle in each committee was long and bitter, with this marked difference between that at the senate wing and that at the house end of the capitol: In the senate committee, the Democrats as well as the Republicans participated, while at the house end the task was to secure harmonious action among the Republicans, so as to present, if possible, a solid front when the is now committed to congress, and that Democrats were finally called in for action. Pressure from every quarter was brought to bear. Radicals and conservatives strain-

ed every nerve. The vital point of the con-

test hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the president had gone and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination. To-night a compromise proposition seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol.

The senate committee's resolution will be the more radical of the two. It will surely be reported to-morrow and will declare for immediate intervention, a general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom and independence, and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island.

The Republicans of the house committee

going beyond the president's recommendation) and for the establishment of a "firm and stable" government in Cuba Mr Smith, of Michigan, stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the Republican steering committee, they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "firm, stable and independent government" they would decline to accept it. Finally, assurances that this would be conceded were given, and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable to-morrow. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the

The ultimate independence of the island, without the recognition of the independence of the existing government, is the step

onnection, was the declaration of General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the administration's spokesman, made during the debate in the house, that the president's recommendations must be interpreted as a declaration for the independence of the island

There is a strong impression to-night that the debate in the house will be made short, to prevent undue criticism of the administration. Many of the Republicans are in favor of no debate at all, contending that the passage of a resolution without debate would strengthen our position before the world

In the senate, it is impossible to predict how long the debate will run.

There is a general feeling in Washington to-night among public men that the action of congress, as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the situation extremely critical, and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender by giving up the island of Cuba. The situation is regarded as so critical that the Republicans of the ways and means committee, as a result of private conferences, have reached an agreement as to a method of raising \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually for the prosecution of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a tax on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popular loan of \$500,000,000 and the issue of certificates of

indebtedness to meet emergencies. Consul General Lee arrived this afternoon, and at once became the hero of the hour. There was a great outpouring of the people on the streets to-night to witness the serenade tendered him.

During the afternoon, he appeared before the committee on foreign relations of the senate. While it is said he gave no startling information, his opinion, vigorously expressed, strengthened the committee in the position it has taken regarding the blowing up of the Maine, and was regarded as very valuable.

Outside of congress and the Lee demonstration, the complete calm which prevailed in official headquarters was in striking contrast with the intense excitement, and the rapidity of action during the last two weeks. The regular Tuesday cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock, but the deliberations proved to be vold of significance. At the conclusion of the meeting, cabinet members summed up what had occurred by stating that the meeting was the most uneventful in many weeks. The situation, it was explained, was absolutely unchanged from that of vesterday. No word had come from Minister Woodford to-day, and there were no new phases reported from Cuba. With evident satisfaction the members of the cabinet stated that the whole question

any developments must be looked for from that quarter, rather than from the execu-

The state department officials had a period of comparative rest after the strain put on them in recent days. They looked coming, as it would afford an opportunity for full personal exchange of conditions in Cuba, Army and navy headquarters were in a state of comparative repose, The preparations already begun progressed

The foreign embassies and legations were omewhat apathetic. After considerable the great powers of Europe were satisfied that further action by the powers at this time would be inopportune, and they so

notified their governments. The Spanish minister believes that the war crisis has been averted, for the present at least, and no further thought is being given at the Spanish legation to the necessity for departure. The legation has been advised that the Spanish consul at Key West and a number of Spanish citizens there have removed to Tampa for fear of been seriously menaced.

REPUBLICANS GET TOGETHER. Radicals and Conservatives in the House Agree on the Tenor

of a Resolution. Washington, April 12.-The president is authorized, directed and empowered to insland of Cuba, and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and navy forces of the Unit-

ed States to secure this end. This, substantially, is the resolution agreed upon by the Republican members

did not adjourn till a very late hour. Before finally deciding upon the wording carefully considered several other forms Information was conveyed to the committee, however, that a strong resolution was demanded, and several members, headed by Mr. Smith, of Michigan, made the contest for the resolution that was finally agreed upon. To all intents and purposes, it is the resolution offered by Mr.

It is the intention of the Republican members, now that an agreement has been reached, to call in the Democratic members of the committee to-morrow morning, and to make a report to the house as soon as it convenes at noon.

The single resolution agreed upon by the Republican members will be introduced by a preamble reciting the conditions existing on the island of Cuba, the facts as known concerning the destruction of the Maine and briefly making a strong indictment against Spain for her conduct of affairs on the island. The preamble will, in epitomized form, follow very closely the lines of the president's message, but that portion of it referring to the Maine disaster will take stronger ground than did the

It is now the purpose to pass the resolution before the sun sets to-morrow. Debate will be limited to four or five hours. The house leaders have determined upon this course, in the belief that it will strengthen, both at home and abroad, the position to be taken.

By a practically unanimous vote, the Cuban conference of Republican representatives decided to-night to work in harmony with the house foreign affairs committee on representations of the late ter's firm position, to be incorporated in report to the house, expected to-morrow. This is the most significant step yet taken by the body of about three score aggressive Republican members, whose course has been toward radical action,

They were in session for one hour today at the adjournment of the house, and, after some vigorous speeches and the submission of a report on how the foreign affairs committee stood, decided that they would be satisfied with the report from the foreign affairs committee, if it made no change in the position it announced to the steering committee, substantially as fol-

A preamble reciting the conditions in Cuba, consisting largely of quotations from the president's message, which constitutes a scathing arraignment of Spanish misrule and the barbarities of the war; a vigorous reference to the blowing up of the Maine, and a resolution authorizing, empowering and directing the president to intervene at once for the purpose of restoring peace and order, and the establishment of a firm. stable and independent government of the Island of Cuba, with the free consent of the people of the island, and empowering the president to employ the army and navy forces of the United States for this pur-

There were fifty-five representatives present, and while there were several who

stood out temporarily for more pronounced